

The Chakobsa Orthography

This document details how to write Chakobsa using the Chakobsa orthography, and also how to install and use the Chakobsa font (Chakobsa-Regular.ttf). Trouble shooting/technical information will appear first. If you're having problems with the font, please refer to that section first. If your problem isn't solved, please contact me directly for assistance at <xxxxx@xxxx>.

Installing the Font

To install the Chakobsa font, please follow these instructions:

MAC AND PC

1. Close and shut down *any* program in which you wish to use the new font (e.g. Photoshop, Word, Firefox, Chrome, Notepad, TextEdit, etc.).
2. Locate any old versions of Chakobsa-Regular.ttf already installed on your computer.
3. Recycle or trash old versions of Chakobsa-Regular.ttf.

PC

4. Download the Chakobsa-Regular.ttf file onto your desktop.
5. Right click on the new Chakobsa-Regular.ttf file sitting on your desktop. You *should* receive a dialogue option to install the font (may require administrator authorization). If so, select that option, and click "Allow" to any dialogue boxes that pop up.
6. If you do *not* get that option by right-clicking on the font file, click on your **Start** button, then click **Control Panel**, then **Appearance and Personalization**, and then finally **Fonts**. (Note: Instructions may vary depending on your version of Windows.)
7. In **Fonts**, click on File in upper left-hand corner and select "Install New Font".
8. In the "Add Fonts" dialogue box, under "Drives", click the drive that houses Chakobsa-Regular.ttf (this will likely be your C drive, if you've followed the steps above). Click through the drive until you get to the desktop and locate Chakobsa-Regular.ttf and select it.

9. When you've selected Chakobsa-Regular.ttf, click "Install". Be sure the font is properly installed before opening a word processing document and attempting to use the font.

MAC

4. Locate the **Fonts** folder in your hard drive's **Library** folder. Please be sure you have located the correct **Fonts** folder as there are actually *three* such folders on a Mac. The filepath should be: **YOUR_HARD_DRIVE > Library > Fonts**.
5. This next step is crucial: **While holding the command key** (the one with an apple on it) drag the file Chakobsa-Regular.ttf to your **Fonts** folder. The operation will have been a success if the file Chakobsa-Regular.ttf has actually moved from your desktop to the **Fonts** folder. If the operation results in a *duplicate* copy of Chakobsa-Regular.ttf in your **Fonts** folder with the original file remaining on the desktop, *immediately* delete the Chakobsa-Regular.ttf file in your **Fonts** folder and attempt the operation again.

Before Attempting to Use the Font

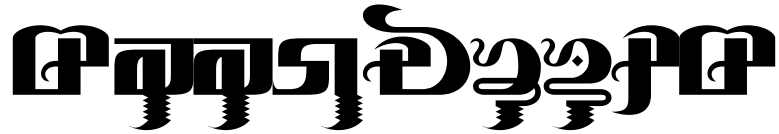
The Chakobsa writing system features a large and complex series of ligatures which results in dynamically changing characters as one types. In order for the font to appear correctly on the screen, ligatures *must* be enabled. To test if ligatures are functioning properly, perform the following test on your computer:

1. Open a blank Photoshop (or like) document.
2. Select the font Chakobsa from the font dropdown menu. (Note: If you cannot locate the Chakobsa font, try typing the word "Chakobsa" into the dialogue box. If no font appears, please refer to the section "Installing the Font" above.)
3. Type the following sequence in order (all lower case. Feel free to increase the font size for this test) into the blank document: `iddyumbai`
4. If the test has been performed correctly, you should see the word below:

ᄁᄃᄄᄅᄆᄇᄈᄉ

If the word looks just the way it does above, then everything is fine.

5. If the word does *not* look as it does above, but looks like this:



...it means that ligatures have not been activated, and will need to be turned on.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

Chakobsa-Regular.ttf has been tested successfully on TextEdit and Pages for the Mac as well as Photoshop Elements. If you have a program in which you *must* use the Chakobsa-Regular.ttf font and the font isn't functioning properly, please contact me at <peterson.dj@gmail.com> right away with the name of the program and your operating system.

Introduction to the Chakobsa Writing System

The Chakobsa writing system is an abugida comprises more than 1,000 glyphs. It looks like this when typed out:


















The system is complex, but learnable: a point of pride for a once-great people. It's used for Chakobsa proper, but could profitably be used for Fremen as well.

Thanks to the ligatures built into the system, it's possible to take any string rendered in the Chakobsa romanization system and have it displayed correctly in the font itself. The system is described below.

The Glyphs

Chakobsa glyphs stand for syllabic sequences of a consonant (C) followed by a vowel (V), though in certain circumstances CV sequences can stand for a plain consonant. Though Chakobsa words can begin with a vowel in speech, they are written as if they

begin with a consonant (more or less silent at this stage). In between vowels, that consonant is romanized ‘, and is pronounced like a catch in the throat (similar to the sound between the two words that comprise “uh-oh”), called a glottal stop. To give you a sense of what the vowels look like, here they are following the glottal stop consonant:

Orthographic Form	Romanized Form(s)	Phonetic Form(s)	Keystroke(s)
	<i>A, a, —</i>	[a]	A, a
	<i>Aa, aa</i>	[a:]	Aa, aa
	<i>Ai, ai</i>	[ai]	Ai, ai
	<i>E, e</i>	[e]	E, e
	<i>Au, au</i>	[au]	Au, au
	<i>O, o</i>	[o]	O, o
	<i>I, i</i>	[i]	I, i
	<i>Ii, ii</i>	[i:]	Ii, ii
	<i>Ya, ya</i>	[ja]	Ia, ia
	<i>Yu, yu</i>	[ju]	Iu, iu
	<i>U, u</i>	[u]	U, u
	<i>Uu, uu</i>	[u:]	Uu, uu
	<i>Wa, wa</i>	[wa]	Ua, ua, Wa, wa
	<i>Wi, wi</i>	[wi]	Ui, ui, Wi, wi
	<i>‘</i>	[ʔ]	<i>‘</i>

The first fourteen forms are vowel forms. The very first form can be read as a consonant if it comes before another consonant and is unstressed. The final form is used when a word ends with a consonant (this will happen automatically when you type the font).

Here is a full list of all the forms that occur in the Chakobsa font. Since there are so many vowel combinations, I've broken them up into two different tables. Here's the first (-# stands for when a consonant appears at the end of a word. Also note that f and p are the same):

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
ʼ							
b							
ch							
d							
dh							
f							
g							
h							
j							
k							
l							
m							
n							
q							

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
r	ᠠ	ᠠᠠ	ᠠᠢ	ᠡ	ᠠᠤ	ᠣ	ᠠᠨ
s	ᠰ	ᠰᠠ	ᠰᠢ	ᠰᠡ	ᠰᠤ	ᠰᠣ	ᠰᠨ
sh	ᠰᠢ	ᠰᠢᠠ	ᠰᠢᠢ	ᠰᠢᠡ	ᠰᠢᠤ	ᠰᠢᠣ	ᠰᠢᠨ
t	ᠲ	ᠲᠠ	ᠲᠢ	ᠲᠡ	ᠲᠤ	ᠲᠣ	ᠲᠨ
th	ᠲᠢ	ᠲᠢᠠ	ᠲᠢᠢ	ᠲᠢᠡ	ᠲᠢᠤ	ᠲᠢᠣ	ᠲᠢᠨ
v	ᠠ	ᠠᠠ	ᠠᠢ	ᠠᠡ	ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠣ	ᠠᠨ
y	ᠠ	ᠠᠠ	ᠠᠢ	ᠠᠡ	ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠣ	ᠠᠨ
z	ᠠ	ᠠᠠ	ᠠᠢ	ᠠᠡ	ᠠᠤ	ᠠᠣ	ᠠᠨ

Here's the second:

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
ʼ	ᠢ	ᠢᠢ	ᠢᠠ	ᠢᠤ	ᠤ	ᠤᠤ	ᠤᠠ	ᠤᠢ
b	ᠪ	ᠪᠢ	ᠪᠠ	ᠪᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
ch	ᠴ	ᠴᠢ	ᠴᠠ	ᠴᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
d	ᠳ	ᠳᠢ	ᠳᠠ	ᠳᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
dh	ᠳᠢ	ᠳᠢᠢ	ᠳᠢᠠ	ᠳᠢᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
f	ᠪ	ᠪᠢ	ᠪᠠ	ᠪᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
g	ᠮ	ᠮᠢ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ
h	ᠴ	ᠴᠢ	ᠴᠠ	ᠴᠤ	ᠮ	ᠮᠤ	ᠮᠠ	ᠮᠢ

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
j	ᄀ	ᄁ	ᄂ	ᄃ	ᄄ	ᄅ	ᄆ	ᄇ
k	ᄈ	ᄉ	ᄊ	ᄋ	ᄌ	ᄍ	ᄎ	ᄏ
l	ᄐ	ᄑ	ᄒ	ᄓ	ᄔ	ᄕ	ᄖ	ᄗ
m	ᄘ	ᄙ	ᄚ	ᄛ	ᄜ	ᄝ	ᄞ	ᄟ
n	ᄠ	ᄡ	ᄢ	ᄣ	ᄤ	ᄥ	ᄦ	ᄧ
q	ᄨ	ᄩ	ᄪ	ᄫ	ᄬ	ᄭ	ᄮ	ᄯ
r	ᄰ	ᄱ	ᄲ	ᄳ	ᄴ	ᄵ	ᄶ	ᄷ
s	ᄸ	ᄹ	ᄺ	ᄻ	ᄼ	ᄽ	ᄾ	ᄿ
sh	ᄿ	ᅀ	ᅁ	ᅂ	ᅃ	ᅄ	ᅅ	ᅆ
t	ᅇ	ᅈ	ᅉ	ᅊ	ᅋ	ᅌ	ᅍ	ᅎ
th	ᅏ	ᅐ	ᅑ	ᅒ	ᅓ	ᅔ	ᅕ	ᅖ
v	ᅗ	ᅘ	ᅙ	ᅚ	ᅛ	ᅜ	ᅝ	ᅞ
y	ᅟ	ᅠ	ᅡ	ᅢ	ᅣ	ᅤ	ᅥ	ᅦ
z	ᅧ	ᅨ	ᅩ	ᅪ	ᅫ	ᅬ	ᅭ	ᅮ

Many of the forms shown above are predictable; some are not. To type each form, though, simply start with a consonant on the left and use the vowel sequence on the right, and the glyph in the corresponding cell will be automatically produced. (Note: The *y* form has specialized uses, and is generally only used at the beginning of a word.)

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of the Chakobsa system is the many, *many* conjunct characters that occur. These conjuncts are used when two non-like consonants occur next to one another. Not all consonants combine; only some of them do. These combinations will occur naturally when typing the font, so one doesn't need to think

about it; one just types. Here are all the conjunct forms (again spread across two tables to accommodate all the terminations. Note that the first two are *not* errors. Rather, in conjunction, the *b* in the forms *bs* and *bsh* loses its dot):

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
bs	ᄁᄃ	ᄁᄃᄃ	ᄁᄃᄅ	ᄁᄃᄇ	ᄁᄃᄉ	ᄁᄃᄋ	ᄁᄃᄌ
bsh	ᄁᄃ	ᄁᄃᄃ	ᄁᄃᄅ	ᄁᄃᄇ	ᄁᄃᄉ	ᄁᄃᄋ	ᄁᄃᄌ
chq	ᄁᄅ	ᄁᄅᄃ	ᄁᄅᄅ	ᄁᄅᄇ	ᄁᄅᄉ	ᄁᄅᄋ	ᄁᄅᄌ
chr	ᄁᄅ	ᄁᄅᄃ	ᄁᄅᄅ	ᄁᄅᄇ	ᄁᄅᄉ	ᄁᄅᄋ	ᄁᄅᄌ
cht	ᄁᄅ	ᄁᄅᄃ	ᄁᄅᄅ	ᄁᄅᄇ	ᄁᄅᄉ	ᄁᄅᄋ	ᄁᄅᄌ
chth	ᄁᄅ	ᄁᄅᄃ	ᄁᄅᄅ	ᄁᄅᄇ	ᄁᄅᄉ	ᄁᄅᄋ	ᄁᄅᄌ
chv	ᄁᄅ	ᄁᄅᄃ	ᄁᄅᄅ	ᄁᄅᄇ	ᄁᄅᄉ	ᄁᄅᄋ	ᄁᄅᄌ
dr	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
dv	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
dz	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
dhr	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
dhv	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
dhz	ᄁᄇ	ᄁᄇᄃ	ᄁᄇᄅ	ᄁᄇᄇ	ᄁᄇᄉ	ᄁᄇᄋ	ᄁᄇᄌ
ft	ᄁᄉ	ᄁᄉᄃ	ᄁᄉᄅ	ᄁᄉᄇ	ᄁᄉᄉ	ᄁᄉᄋ	ᄁᄉᄌ
fth	ᄁᄉ	ᄁᄉᄃ	ᄁᄉᄅ	ᄁᄉᄇ	ᄁᄉᄉ	ᄁᄉᄋ	ᄁᄉᄌ
gl	ᄁᄌ	ᄁᄌᄃ	ᄁᄌᄅ	ᄁᄌᄇ	ᄁᄌᄉ	ᄁᄌᄋ	ᄁᄌᄌ

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
hch	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠠᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hq	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠᠤᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hr	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hs	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hsh	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
ht	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hth	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
hv	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
jd	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
jdḥ	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
jr	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
jv	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
kl	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
ks	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
ksh	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
lch	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
lh	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ
lj	ᠬᠴᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠠ	ᠬᠴᠢᠢ	ᠬᠴᠢᠡ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠤ	ᠬᠴᠢᠰ

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
lq	ᠯᠠ	ᠯᠠᠠ	ᠯᠠᠢ	ᠯᠠᠡ	ᠯᠠᠤ	ᠯᠠᠦ	ᠯᠠᠨ
lr	ᠯᠢ	ᠯᠢᠠ	ᠯᠢᠢ	ᠯᠢᠡ	ᠯᠢᠤ	ᠯᠢᠦ	ᠯᠢᠨ
ls	ᠯᠰ	ᠯᠰᠠ	ᠯᠰᠢ	ᠯᠰᠡ	ᠯᠰᠤ	ᠯᠰᠦ	ᠯᠰᠨ
lsh	ᠯᠰᠢ	ᠯᠰᠢᠠ	ᠯᠰᠢᠢ	ᠯᠰᠢᠡ	ᠯᠰᠢᠤ	ᠯᠰᠢᠦ	ᠯᠰᠢᠨ
lt	ᠯᠲ	ᠯᠲᠠ	ᠯᠲᠢ	ᠯᠲᠡ	ᠯᠲᠤ	ᠯᠲᠦ	ᠯᠲᠨ
lv	ᠯᠴ	ᠯᠴᠠ	ᠯᠴᠢ	ᠯᠴᠡ	ᠯᠴᠤ	ᠯᠴᠦ	ᠯᠴᠨ
lz	ᠯᠵ	ᠯᠵᠠ	ᠯᠵᠢ	ᠯᠵᠡ	ᠯᠵᠤ	ᠯᠵᠦ	ᠯᠵᠨ
mb	ᠮᠪ	ᠮᠪᠠ	ᠮᠪᠢ	ᠮᠪᠡ	ᠮᠪᠤ	ᠮᠪᠦ	ᠮᠪᠨ
mf	ᠮᠴ	ᠮᠴᠠ	ᠮᠴᠢ	ᠮᠴᠡ	ᠮᠴᠤ	ᠮᠴᠦ	ᠮᠴᠨ
mn	ᠮᠨ	ᠮᠨᠠ	ᠮᠨᠢ	ᠮᠨᠡ	ᠮᠨᠤ	ᠮᠨᠦ	ᠮᠨᠨ
nd	ᠨᠳ	ᠨᠳᠠ	ᠨᠳᠢ	ᠨᠳᠡ	ᠨᠳᠤ	ᠨᠳᠦ	ᠨᠳᠨ
nr	ᠨᠷ	ᠨᠷᠠ	ᠨᠷᠢ	ᠨᠷᠡ	ᠨᠷᠤ	ᠨᠷᠦ	ᠨᠷᠨ
ns	ᠨᠰ	ᠨᠰᠠ	ᠨᠰᠢ	ᠨᠰᠡ	ᠨᠰᠤ	ᠨᠰᠦ	ᠨᠰᠨ
nt	ᠨᠲ	ᠨᠲᠠ	ᠨᠲᠢ	ᠨᠲᠡ	ᠨᠲᠤ	ᠨᠲᠦ	ᠨᠲᠨ
nth	ᠨᠲᠢ	ᠨᠲᠢᠠ	ᠨᠲᠢᠢ	ᠨᠲᠢᠡ	ᠨᠲᠢᠤ	ᠨᠲᠢᠦ	ᠨᠲᠢᠨ
nz	ᠨᠵ	ᠨᠵᠠ	ᠨᠵᠢ	ᠨᠵᠡ	ᠨᠵᠤ	ᠨᠵᠦ	ᠨᠵᠨ
qr	ᠷᠠ	ᠷᠠᠠ	ᠷᠠᠢ	ᠷᠠᠡ	ᠷᠠᠤ	ᠷᠠᠦ	ᠷᠠᠨ
qs	ᠷᠰ	ᠷᠰᠠ	ᠷᠰᠢ	ᠷᠰᠡ	ᠷᠰᠤ	ᠷᠰᠦ	ᠷᠰᠨ

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
qsh	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
qt	ᠠᠲ	ᠠᠶᠠᠲ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠲᠢ
qv	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
rd	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
rdh	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
rth	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
rv	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
rz	ᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠳ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠳᠢ
sn	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
sq	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
st	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
sth	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
shn	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
shq	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
sht	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
shth	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
ts	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ
tsh	ᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠰ	ᠠᠶᠠᠢ	ᠠᠶᠡ	ᠠᠶᠠᠤ	ᠠᠶᠤ	ᠠᠰᠢ

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
vd	ᄁ	ᄂ	ᄃ	ᄄ	ᄅ	ᄆ	ᄇ
vdh	ᄁ	ᄂ	ᄃ	ᄄ	ᄅ	ᄆ	ᄇ
vr	ᄉ	ᄊ	ᄋ	ᄌ	ᄍ	ᄎ	ᄏ
vz	ᄉ	ᄊ	ᄋ	ᄌ	ᄍ	ᄎ	ᄏ
y ch	ᄁᄃ	ᄂᄃ	ᄃᄃ	ᄄᄃ	ᄅᄃ	ᄆᄃ	ᄇᄃ
yd	ᄁᄄ	ᄂᄄ	ᄃᄄ	ᄄᄄ	ᄅᄄ	ᄆᄄ	ᄇᄄ
ydh	ᄁᄄ	ᄂᄄ	ᄃᄄ	ᄄᄄ	ᄅᄄ	ᄆᄄ	ᄇᄄ
yh	ᄁᄆ	ᄂᄆ	ᄃᄆ	ᄄᄆ	ᄅᄆ	ᄆᄆ	ᄇᄆ
yj	ᄁᄆ	ᄂᄆ	ᄃᄆ	ᄄᄆ	ᄅᄆ	ᄆᄆ	ᄇᄆ
yn	ᄁᄎ	ᄂᄎ	ᄃᄎ	ᄄᄎ	ᄅᄎ	ᄆᄎ	ᄇᄎ
yq	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
yr	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
ys	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
ysh	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
yt	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
yth	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
yv	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ
yz	ᄁᄏ	ᄂᄏ	ᄃᄏ	ᄄᄏ	ᄅᄏ	ᄆᄏ	ᄇᄏ

C/V	a	aa	ai	e	au	o	-#
zd							
zdh							
zv							

That's the first set, as large as it is. Here's the second:

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
bs								
bsh								
chq								
chr								
cht								
chth								
chv								
dr								
dv								
dz								
dhr								
dhv								
dhz								

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
ft	ᄁ	ᄂ	ᄃ	ᄄ	ᄅ	ᄆ	ᄇ	ᄈ
fth	ᄉ	ᄊ	ᄋ	ᄌ	ᄍ	ᄎ	ᄏ	ᄐ
gl	ᄑ	ᄒ	ᄓ	ᄔ	ᄕ	ᄖ	ᄗ	ᄘ
hch	ᄙ	ᄚ	ᄛ	ᄜ	ᄝ	ᄞ	ᄟ	ᄠ
hq	ᄡ	ᄢ	ᄣ	ᄤ	ᄥ	ᄦ	ᄧ	ᄨ
hr	ᄩ	ᄪ	ᄫ	ᄬ	ᄭ	ᄮ	ᄯ	ᄰ
hs	ᄱ	ᄲ	ᄳ	ᄴ	ᄵ	ᄶ	ᄷ	ᄸ
hsh	ᄹ	ᄺ	ᄻ	ᄼ	ᄽ	ᄾ	ᄿ	ᄿ
ht	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
hth	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
hv	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
jd	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
jdth	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
jr	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
ju	ᄿ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ	ᄾ
kl	ᄑ	ᄒ	ᄓ	ᄔ	ᄕ	ᄖ	ᄗ	ᄘ
ks	ᄱ	ᄲ	ᄳ	ᄴ	ᄵ	ᄶ	ᄷ	ᄸ
ksh	ᄹ	ᄺ	ᄻ	ᄼ	ᄽ	ᄾ	ᄿ	ᄿ

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
lch	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lh	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lj	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lq	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lr	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
ls	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lsh	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lt	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lv	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
lz	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
mb	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
mf	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
mn	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
nd	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
nr	ᲘᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ
ns	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
nt	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ
nth	ᲘᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ	ᲘᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
nz	Მ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗ	Მ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗ
qr	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
qs	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
qsh	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
qt	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
qv	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
rd	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
rdh	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
rth	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
rv	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
rz	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
sn	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
sq	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
st	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
sth	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
shn	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
shq	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ
sht	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ	ᲛᲗᲗ

C/V	i	ii	ia	iu	u	uu	ua	ui
yth								
yv								
yz								
zd								
zdh								
zv								

There is one last wrinkle to the system that involves doubled consonants. Just as Chakobsa distinguishes between long and short vowels, so does it distinguish between long and short consonants. If is *ba* (with a single *ba*), then is *bba* (a doubled *b* followed by *a*). A couple examples are shown below:

+	➤	
<i>b + ba</i>		<i>bba</i>
+	➤	
<i>t + ti</i>		<i>tti</i>
+	➤	
<i>j + juu</i>		<i>jjuu</i>

That is the bulk of the system. Now we'll move on to other nonlinguistic elements.

The Chakobsa Number System

Like many languages, Chakobsa uses a base-10 number system. Here's a summary of the system:

Orthographic Form	English Numeral	Keystroke(s)
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Orthographic Form	English Numeral	Keystroke(s)
C	<i>1</i>	1
┌	<i>2</i>	2
F	<i>3</i>	3
E	<i>4</i>	4
α	<i>5</i>	5
g	<i>6</i>	6
ḡ	<i>7</i>	7
p	<i>8</i>	8
o	<i>9</i>	9
C̣	<i>10</i>	10
┌̣	<i>20</i>	20
C̣C̣	<i>100</i>	100
C̣C̣C̣	<i>1,000</i>	1000
C̣F̣ẸẸα̣g̣	<i>1,344,563</i>	1344563

To indicate a number, there's a special number symbol used before numerals. The monetary symbol for local currency is derived from this symbol. They both are shown below:

Orthographic Form	English Numeral	Keystroke(s)
ŦF	<i>23</i>	#23

Orthographic Form	English Numeral	Keystroke(s)
ᄀᄁᄂ	\$23	\$23

The Chakobsa Punctuation System

Chakobsa has a few punctuation marks. Like English, punctuation marks appear after the word, rather than before. Here's a list of the marks in use in Chakobsa:

Orthographic Form	English Name	English Mark	Keystroke(s)
ᄃ	<i>period</i>	.	.
ᄄ	<i>question mark</i>	?	?
ᄅ	<i>exclamation point</i>	!	!
ᄆ	<i>comma</i>	,	,
ᄇ	<i>long comma</i>	; or : or —	; or :
ᄈ	<i>quotation mark</i>	"	"
ᄉ	<i>final period</i>	<i>no equivalent</i>	..

The quotation mark has broader usage than simple quotation. It can be used to set off any text (e.g. for emphasis or as a parenthetical comment).

How to Use This Font

This font is designed in such a way that all one should have to do is type using the ordinary romanization system and Chakobsa comes out. The only trick is the chameleon character *ᄀ*, so if precise wording is required, I'll be sure to include that in the spelling I give you. To show a full example, if we have the romanized sentence:

Ekkeri-akairi, fillissin-follas!

I will give you this code to type:

```
Ekkeri-akairi , fillissin-follas!
```

And it will produce the following in the Chakobsa font:



This way we can make sure everything works, and the script appears correctly on screen.

Questions/Problems

If you have any questions about the script or experience any problems using or installing the font, please e-mail me at <xxxxx@xxxx>. I should respond fairly quickly. In an emergency, you can contact me at +1 (XXX) XXX-XXXX.